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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY USSR

SUBJECT Factories and Coal Mines

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* See below
THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION FOR THE RESEARCH USE OF TRAINED INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS

April 1945 - Early 1946

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1. The entire equipment of the Wehrmacht chemical laboratory at Berlin-Lichterfeld was dismantled early in 1945 and reinstalled at Tim (51°38' N, 37°12' E), 80 kilometers east-southeast of Kursk, in October of that year. The majority of the German staff of the laboratory was also evacuated to Tim. The laboratory was erected 2 kilometers northwest of Tim on the road to Stanovoi Kolodes and constructional work was completed in one and a half months. The laboratory personnel consisted of 1,000 Germans and Russians. Forty Russian chemists were brought to the site early in 1946 and were instructed by the German technicians; when the instruction was completed, the majority of the German technicians were removed. The laboratory was engaged in research on high speed films and in the production of Isochrome and Isopan films with a speed grading of 5,500. To this end, the films were coated with a double layer of emulsion. [redacted] Comment: This speed grading would seem to indicate that the laboratory was working on a Hurter and Driffield grade.) The films were intended for air photography, especially in the Polar regions.

July 1945 - April 1947

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2. A ball bearing factory employing 2,000 workers is located in Igusin (unlocated; possibly Ludza at 56°33' N, 27°45' E), on the railway from Velikie Luki to Yelgava (Mitau), Latvia. Ball bearings for trucks and aircraft are produced. The aircraft bearings are subjected to a rigorous test in an air pressure machine. All work in the factory is based on a conveyor belt system. The factory also contains alloy ovens. Raw materials for the factory are brought by light factory railway from Ivanovka (sic).

February 1946 - August 1947

3. In June 1946, production was begun again in the armament works at Stari Bykhov (53°32' N, 30°15' E), 50 kilometers downstream from Mogilev, Belorussia. The main products are small arms and bayonets. The following small arms were in production: the Russian machine pistol with ammunition drum, snipers rifle with telescope, pistol , the German Sturmgewehr 44, and the Russian 12-round repeater carbine. Daily production was 1,000 small arms

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of all types and 800 bayonets. Nine hundred Russians and 400 PWs are employed in the works. Comment: The machine pistol is thought to be the 7.62 mm. PPSh 41; the repeater carbine the 7.62 mm. Tokarev 40, except that this model carried only a 10-round magazine. In view of the number of workers employed, the production figure would seem to be exaggerated.) 50X1-HUM

January 1946 - January 1947

4. The textile factory at Mikhailovka (47°23'N, 46°30'E), on the Volga, employs 2,000 workers, of whom the majority are women. The factory is divided into three departments, one for civilian clothing, one for the normal uniform of the Soviet Army, and one for Artic clothing. The material used is for the most part pure wool, although American cotton deliveries are also processed here. Approximately 1,000 complete Army uniforms, including overcoats, and ten sets of Artic clothing are produced daily. The factory has new Russian machinery. Comment: 80-10023, dated September-October 1947, gave the number of workers as 1150 plus 250 PWs and the daily production as 800 summer and winter outfits and ten Artic outfits.) 50X1-HUM

January - June 1947

5. Mikhailovka also contains a small iron-smelting works which is principally engaged in the smelting of scrap. This works contains four Bessemer converters and an electric-arc furnace with a capacity of four cubic meters. This furnace is emptied and filled automatically.

December 1945 - June 1947

6. The rolling mill in Izhevsk (56°48'N, 53°10'E), Udmurt, employs 2,800 Russians and 1,000 PWs. Iron ore is brought to the mill from mines 150 kilometers to the south. The ore has a very high iron content. The mill is engaged in rolling iron for gun barrels; the guns are assembled in another factory in the neighborhood and are tested on a range 4 kilometers to the north of Izhevsk. Entry to one small shed in the mill area is forbidden to all but a few technicians. It is not known what is inside this shed. Comment: The rolling mill is probably Factory No. 46 50X1-HUM

1945 - Early 1947

7. The Stalin Factory in Molotov (57°50'N, 56°10'E) produces 100 mm. anti-tank guns, field guns, and aircraft engines. In addition to its own electric power station, the factory controls a small plant providing steam power for the machinery.

Early 1946 - October 1947 50X1-HUM

8. The coal mines at Ivanovo (57°01'N, 40°59'E) employ 2,000 Russians and 900 PWs, including a number of women. Three 8-hour shifts are worked daily. Male miners are employed in coal-cutting, female in loading. The coal is of extremely poor quality.

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